(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2117.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1787.

RISTIDES to PUBLICOLA.

SO far as I can discover, the "new-fangled doctrine" of *national instructions* binding the whole legislature has never yet been broached in England. In the [illegible] hundreds and thousands of books, continually issuing from the press, there may be something of the kind; but I have never had the fortune to stumble on it. Indeed, were this doctrine established in England, in how short a time might we not hear of a *national* bankruptcy, followed by a revolution in their government? Borne down as the people are by the enormous taxes, laid for the purpose of discharging only the interest of their national debt, there can be little doubt that, with activity and perseverance, a majority of the electors might be induced to subscribe an *instruction* to the parliament, for abolishing a great part of those taxes, "[illegible] *for the* [illegible] *of a few.*"

But although this doctrine of national instructions is unknown to the English, much has been said and written, amongst them, about instructions given by the electors in a single county, or in a single borough, to their own representatives. Mr. Hume has incurred your displeasure, it seems, for saying that [illegible] that kind of instructions is [illegible]. Mr. Hume, however, was well skilled in the history and policy of that country; and was perfectly acquainted with the state of parties. He relates the transactions of the different [illegible] respecting instructions; [illegible] acknowledges, that a representative ought not to disregard the opinions of his electors. [illegible] admits, that he is not absolutely bound by their instructions. Now if Mr. Hume be not guilty of a gross misrepresentation, is there any person that can say, the general question concerning the operation of instructions is not frivolous?

The question between Publicola and Aristides is, simply and precisely, whether or not the direction of a majority of the people or of the voters in Maryland, be so far the foundation of a law, as to bind both branches of the legislature to frame a bill agreeably to that direction. In maintaining the negative Aristides has called upon all those, who maintain the affirmative, to produce from history the case of any government in the world, (whether founded on express compact or not) in which the direction of the people at large was held the foundation of a law, to which the regular established legislature was bound to give all the sanctions of its authority. He further called upon them to produce even the opinion of any approved writer, that such a direction, in a free government, should preclude the deliberation of the legislature, and oblige it to pass the law. In answer to this, apparently, you gave the following reference: "I refer you to the English government, the British government, the United Netherlands; and, on the authority of Mr. Sydney, I refer you to all the governments he mentions on this subject, and which, at that time, admitted a representation of the people by delegates, viz. France, Spain, the states of Languedoc and Brittanny, the diets of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland and Bohemia; and I refer you to the governments of the colonies before the revolution, particularly the government of Maryland." You preface this reference by saying, I had challenged you to produce instances of governments, in which the right of instructions was acknowledged. You there seem disposed conveniently to confound national and particular instructions; to consider me as having denied, that the practice of giving any kind of instruction ever prevailed; and to claim the victory, in virtue of this inference. Now Aristides never denied, that the practice of giving particular instructions prevailed in England, and in the English colonies. But he maintained, that instructions given by a particular county or borough, could operate, only as an opinion; a remonstrance, or advice. And this position he has fully established by Sydney and Hume; to say nothing of judge Blackstone, Sir Edward Coke, and several others, whom he in course of the controversy has quoted. I now call upon you to produce the opinion of any writer, good, bad, or indifferent, that if a representative in England, should vote contrary to the instructions of his county or borough, his vote ought not to be received; or, that if a bill should be passed, contrary to the instructions of a majority of counties and boroughs, by the house of commons, and receive the assent of the peers, and of the king, it ought not to be considered as a law.

Mr. Sydney informs you, that the deputies of the several states of the United Netherlands are subject to the instructions of their respective governments; and I have before told you, that the case of the United Netherlands is nothing to your purpose of establishing the doctrine of "*national instructions*" given by the people at large. Let us examine whether there is any thing relative to the other countries, mentioned in your reference, that will better answer your purpose.

France, ever since the dissolution of the Roman empire, has been under a king. It formerly consisted of twelve provinces, each of which had a parliament, composed of peers and landholders, whose consent was necessary to the passing of laws and the levying of money. It is now divided into many more provinces, whose parliaments still claim a kind of negative to the kings edicts, which always have been the law of the land. Will you be pleased to explain how the circumstances of France can make for your purpose? Languedoc and Brittany are provinces of France. Is either of them governed by laws dictated by the people at large? Has either of them a legislative body, which is bound to obey the instructions of the people at large?

The *cortez*, or courts of Spain are, in point of form, somewhat similar to a British parliament. They consist of the nobility, the clergy, and the representatives of commons. But whatever their former privileges have been, these cortez now meet, only to confirm and record the decrees of the court. It is not impossible, that the representatives of commons were formerly somewhat on a footing with the English house of commons.

In Denmark, although it has always had a king, the legislative power was once in the nobility, the clergy, and the representatives of citizens and farmers. Ever since the year 1661, the king has been absolute, from the solemn act of the several orders, passed at that time. History does not inform us, that any one of those orders, on that momentous occasion, pursued the directions of the people. With respect to particular instructions from particular districts, it is probable enough, that such might have been formerly given, by way of communicating the opinion of the particular citizens and farmers.

In Sweden, Poland and Bohemia, the people have a share in the legislature, by representation. Whether or not the people in particular districts make a practice of instructing their respective representatives, or how far their representatives would hold themselves bound, I cannot positively say. But it is incumbent upon you to shew (if your reference is to answer any purpose) not only that representatives are there bound by the instructions of their electors; but that the whole legislature, or at least the whole representative body in the legislature, receive and invariably hold themselves bound to obey directions, given by a majority of the people. It would throw much light upon the subject, if you could shew likewise, in what manner the sense of the people, or the "*national sense*," in those countries, is collected. I take it for granted, that the people, in those countries, were never more tenacious of their liberties and rights, than the people of England, whose rights Mr. Sydney asserts to be unimpaired. Now, admitting, that in all those countries, and even in England, the representatives of the people are considered as passive instruments without any right of deliberating in those cases, where their constituents choose to determine for themselves, you have not shewn, nor can it be shewn, that the people in those countries ever thought themselves entitled to dictate to the other branches of the legislature.

The diet of Germany consists of the emperor, of a vast number of princes and great lords, who are absolute in their own estates, and of the deputies of free cities. This diet is the supreme power which takes care of the interests of an immense confederacy. The princes and great lords speak for themselves. The deputies of cities pursue the instructions of the respective *governments* which they represent. For each of these cities has an internal government of its own. The diet then of Germany is nothing to your purpose; because in this diet there is no representation of the people at large.

But you refer me to all these governments, on the authority of Mr. Sydney. *Unfortunate Sydney! how hast thou been misrepresented and abused. But I trust that thou wilt look down with complacency on him, who vindicates thy fame.* If Publicola will be pleased to examine attentively, he will find that, when Sydney speaks of deputies obliged to pursue the orders of those, who send them, he means the deputies of the states of the United Netherlands, or of the cantons in Switzerland, or of the free towns in Germany. It is true, he says the deputies of Castile, in the cortez held at Madrid, in the time of Charles the fifth, did excuse themselves from giving supplies, as Charles desired; because they had received no orders from the towns, which sent them. Sydney says likewise, that no grants of importance were ever made, without consulting their principals. He says too, that so long as the general assemblies of estates in France continued, the deputies acted in the same manner; and, when these general assemblies were laid aside, the same custom was used, in the assemblies of lesser estates in Languedoc and Brittanny. Now, Publicola, consider how far this authority operates in your favour. It amounts to no more than that certain deputies did not choose to grant the money of their constituents, before they were certain, it would be agreable to them. Is there any thing in Sydney, to prove the custom in Spain and France, of the peoples dictating laws even to their own representatives? Why, Sir, these very representatives seldom did more than consider the propositions, that came from the court. It would puzzle you, with all your reading, to discover one single instance, where a majority of the people at large, in either France or Spain determined, that this, or that law, should be passed, and so gave order to the whole representative body, that this body might propose it to the assembly of nobles, &c. and to the court. But, could you even do that, it would be insufficient, unless you could shew likewise, that the people dictated to all the branches.

That the question between us is determinable only upon a fair construction of our compact, is a position, I shall make a point of always repeating. I have however examined the question on every ground, and in every point of view. To a slight thinker, after all, the question may appear not very material. I shall ever contend, as strenuously as Publicola, that all rightful government originates from the people; that in every free government, there is a sacred compact, either express or implied; and that society and government were instituted solely for the good of the whole. I admit too, that whenever the legislature shall be possessed of the peoples sentiments and wishes they must in most cases, and indeed, in all cases, without some weighty reason to the contrary, do as the people would have them. Publicola seems to admit, that the people ought not to dictate, except on occasions of importance. Where then is the mighty difference between the doctrines of Publicola and Aristides? Why is not their contest about instructions as frivolous, as the contest in England? The difference consists in this. According to Publicola, if a majority of the people, or of the voters, shall at any time be prevailed on to subscribe instructions the business is as good as done. The legislature must pass a bill, agreeably to that direction. But Aristides maintains, that the legislature are at liberty to examine, whether these instructions, although signed by a majority really contain the general sense, and whether that general sense be right. There may be a variety of circumstances to render improper that measure, which appears salutary to the people, from the narrow view each individual has of the subject. It may be requisite too, in many cases, for the legislature immediately to adopt measures, contrary to instructions. According to Publicola, I should suppose, the utmost which the legislature could do, in such cases, after receiving "*national instructions,*" would be to adjourn, and address the people, *to prevail on them to rescind those instructions.*

If Aristides be right, there will be little encouragement for a party at any time, to make a pretext of obtaining the peoples sense, in order to force upon the legislature, or upon a dissenting branch, a measure, which they have rejected, upon the maturest deliberation. If the thing had not actually occurred, it would hardly be believed, that any man of character could have the presumption to call another inimical to liberty, and ignorant of the peoples rights, merely for contending, that each branch of the legislature may exercise its own judgment, in passing, or rejecting bills.

On a dispassionate, and disinterested view, it is impossible to conceive, that the peoples having a right to dictate measures to the legislature, and to preclude its deliberation thereon, can operate as a security to liberty, or advance the true interests of the people. That the frequent exercise of such a right must tend to render of no avail the salutary institution of two distinct branches, and indeed to confer all power on a few men, can hardly be doubted. *Your* position is, that, if the right exists not, both branches "may turn their backs upon the complaints and grievances of the people; and, to obtain redress, the people must hazard a revolution and the halter." I have before, more than once sollicited your attention to the securities we enjoy against such deplorable corruption in our trustees. Should they *really* prove false to their trust, would not their influence think you be exerted, to prevent instructions, or to defeat them, after they were given? *Where are the* *individuals who would dare to ſtand againſt the reſentment and power of a corrupt ſenate and houſe of delegates united?* If this unaccountable degeneracy, ſhould prevail in each branch, and circumſtances ſhould render it unſafe to wait for the next period of election, would it not be better, at once, to reſort to that grand remedy, preſcribed by the 4th article of the declaration? But wherefore ſhould you Publicola, by way of preventing a diſorder, which you dread, uſe conſtantly a medicine, which is too apt of itſelf to produce worſe diſeaſes? There is little reaſon to believe, that the legiſlature or either branch will diſregard thoſe ſufferings, of which they and their connexions cannot fail to participate. But admitting that inſtructions are binding; and admitting too, that they ought not to be given, except on important occaſions; how apt will popular men be, whenever diſappointed in a favourite meaſure, to tell the people it was of infinite importance, and that, by rejecting it, the legiſlature had turned their backs upon the people. Take now a paſſage from *your old* and *my new* acquaintance, Mr. Sydney—

“ They may make prejudicial wars, ignomioious
“ treaties, and unjuſt laws. Yet when the ſeſſion is
“ ended, they muſt bear the burthen, as much as
“ others, and, when they die, the teeth of their
“ children will be ſet on edge with the ſour grapes
“ they have eaten. But it is hard to delude, or
“ corrupt ſo many. Men do not, in matters of the
“ higheſt importance, yield to ſlight temptations.
“ No man ſerves the devil for nothing—ſmall wages
“ will not content thoſe who expoſe themſelves
“ to perpetual infamy, and the hatred of a nation
“ for betraying their country.”

Let us now quit for a while the theory of “national inſtructions,” and conſider the method of reducing it to practice. On a recent occaſion, the mode adopted was nearly the ſame, as has heretofore been attempted, to bind individual repreſentatives. In each county, were papers carried about among the people; and, if it had ſo happened, that a majority of voters in each of ten counties, had ſigned for an emiſſion, thoſe local inſtructions would have been held binding not only upon the reſpective repreſentatives, but upon the whole houſe of delegates, and not only upon the houſe of delegates, but upon the ſenate likewiſe. Now the ſenate, although its members are not endowed with extraordinary privileges, as individuals, nor inveſted with their dignities for life, were intended, by the conſtitution, to be as independent in legiſlation, as the orders of nobility in the countries mentioned in your reference. The idea that ſenators are repreſentatives of the people of Maryland, is no more juſt, than is the idea, that the king, and the houſe of lords, are repreſentatives of the people of England. The notion too of ſenators being only deputies or truſtees of the people, and therefore ſubject to their direction, *whilſt they act as ſenators*, is juſt as well founded, as that of the king and houſe of lords being deputies and truſtees, and therefore controlable by the people. You remember all which Locke ſays about deputies and truſtees; and yet Locke does not place them on the ſame footing, as you would place *our* deputies and truſtees.

You muſt, at leaſt, allow, the method of conveying the national ſenſe is no where preſcribed. Who then has authority to declare *that*, about which the conſtitution and the laws are ſilent? The right of binding by “*national inſtructions*,” you have told me is “*paramount*” to the conſtitution. The manner then of exerciſing this right perhaps ought to be fixed by the national voice. How is it, we find the manner adopted, without previouſly conſulting the people. There is indeed an old law maxim, *omnis ratihabitio retrotrahitur et mandato æquiparatur.* That is, according to this maxim, any man of competent zeal and aſſurance may aſſume an office belonging to no other. He may prepare a draught of inſtructions; and, if a majority ſhall ſign them, it will be the ſame thing as, if the people had previouſly agreed on that mode. I will not perplex the caſe, by ſuppoſing a number of different draughts, carried about by different people. Suppoſe one of the ſelf-created officers hands to the ſenate a paper, purporting to be inſtructions of a majority of voters in Anne-Arundel. The ſenate not being repreſentatives of Anne-Arundel, may very probably be inclined to reject it. But then the ſenate is informed, that there are nine other papers, containing inſtructions from nine other counties; and that theſe, taken altogether, convey the national ſenſe of Maryland. The ſenate thereupon determines to receive them all. However, theſe papers not being on the footing of ſheriffs returns, the ſenate is not, on any principle, precluded from examining into their authenticity, the number of voters in each county, whether the names appearing belong to men reſiding, and having a right of ſuffrage in the reſpective counties, and whether theſe names were ſet down by the owners, or with their conſents. Suppoſe, that, after a minute, laborious, expenſive inveſtigation, the ſenate finds one or more of the ſelf-created officers guilty of a thouſand frauds and forgeries. What then? Why then they may hold themſelves not bound by thoſe papers. Suppoſe a variety of forms, all tending nearly to the ſame point. The legiſlature muſt be perplexed in framing the law.

I have ſelected a few circumſtances, to expoſe the lately adopted method of conveying the national ſenſe, which was to lay the foundation of a law, and compel the ſenate to adopt that meaſure, which, without any imputation of corrupt views, they had before unanimouſly rejected. Let us now return to the theory. Suppoſe the inſtructions of a majority of the people, prohibiting the paſſage of a particular bill depending in the aſſembly. The bill, notwithſtanding, is paſſed in the uſual form, and has all the ſanctions, preſcribed by the conſtitution. Will you maintain, that this act of aſſembly is unconſtitutional and therefore no law; and that the executive and judicial ought to regard it as a mere *nullity*? Would you, in a court of juſtice, make the point, that it is no law? If you ſhould, would you expect the court to make the inquiry, whether or not it was paſſed, contrary to the inſtructions of the people? In purſuance of your principle, I imagine you would. And, if your doctrine be right, the court ought, undoubtedly, to inſtitute the inquiry. I would then demand “*by what authority*” they do this? Do they derive it from the conſtitution, or an act of aſſembly, or an adopted Britiſh ſtatute, or the proviſion of the common law? The more we conſider this “bleſſed doctrine” of inſtructions, ſigned by the people, controling and preſcribing to each branch of the legiſlature, which notwithſtanding, agreeably to our ſacred compact, is to be at full liberty to exerciſe its own judgment; the more we ſhall be convinced, that, not being mentioned in this compact, nor in any preceding or ſubſequent law, the doctrine is altogether inadmiſſible upon any other ground.

There have been great occaſions, on which, amongſt a free people, the national voice has been *heard*. It has then conſtituted a law of the moſt exalted kind. The occaſions I mean are, when the people have found it neceſſary, for the preſervation of their rights, to interfere; and either make a total, or a partial, change in their government, or, under the old form, to place it in new hands. I need not remind you of the Engliſh revolution in 1688, or of the late aſtoniſhing revolution in America. Did any man, on occaſions like theſe, ever think of going about with a paper, requeſting and urging to ſubſcribe, one after another, men who either knew nothing about the ſubject, or were totally indifferent what became of the paper after they were freed from his importunity? Did any man ever ſuppoſe that ſuch a paper was to obtain a redreſs of all grievances? On the great occaſions, juſt mentioned, and more particularly the laſt, the people acted from their own knowledge and *feelings*. They aſſembled together in every part of the country; and one opinion only, reſpecting the main queſtion, prevailed. In caſes like theſe, the national ſenſe is collected without ſetting down names, and the national voice is always deciſive. And, on occaſions only of evident neceſſity like theſe, ought any man to ſolicit the national voice. I think, it may ſafely be affirmed, that never, before the late appeal, was it any where attempted, to procure the authority of the people at large, as a legal conſtitutional power, acting conſiſtently with the other conſtitutional powers, to oblige the regular legiſlature to adopt a meaſure of mere domeſtic policy, concerning which a variety of opinions had indeed prevailed, but which, till very lately, had been reprobated by all the beſt characters in the ſtate. If hiſtory records any other inſtance, I doubt not, that, in the moſt decided manner, it cenſures the attempt. Never was it known that a determined attempt in the people at large, to exerciſe an authority, did not produce a convulſion, or a ſuſpenſion, or a diſſolution of the government. But I will not again tread over that ground.

When an adverſary appears to me diſpoſed to miſconceive every thing I can ſay, I ſhall always take care to repeat and enforce my principal poſitions and arguments. Should the voice of the people, at any time, decidedly declare for an ordinary meaſure of policy, and no after circumſtances ſhould change the complexion of affairs, it will be prudent for the legiſlature, upon the principle of avoiding a greater evil, to ſubmit. Should it plainly appear, that the national voice proceeds from deluſion, and that obedience would be fatal to our intereſts, the legiſlature would be in ſuch circumſtances, as renders it moſt difficult to determine what ought to be done.

But ſhould, at any time, the activity and perſeverance of a party or ſet of men prevail ſo far, as by mere dint of perſuaſion, to obtain the ſignatures of a large majority of their fellow-citizens to inſtructions framed by themſelves, I ſhould hold thoſe papers ſo far from laying the foundation of an indiſpenſable act, that the legiſlature ought to make a determined point of withſtanding an innovation, which might ſpeedily overthrow the ſalutary inſtitutions of the conſtitution. When there is not the leaſt ſhadow of a proviſion in that conſtitution for conveying the ſenſe of the people, ſo as to leave the legiſlature nothing more than the mere forms of reading a firſt and ſecond time, paſſing, engroſſing, &c. &c. when I ſay there is no proviſion made any where for this moſt important purpoſe, I am almoſt aſhamed to have laboured ſo long, and againſt ſuch an adverſary, in diſproving a doctrine, which I am ſure muſt have appeared prepoſterous to almoſt every intelligent man, ſo ſoon as it was fairly ſtated. Your efforts, to rouſe the public indignation againſt the man, whom you repreſent as endeavouring to break down the beſt guard to their liberty, can tend only to your own diſhonour. It is impoſſible they ſhould produce the intended effect, on any mind, that will attend to what is ſaid on both ſides, and to the whole conduct of each of the men. Would to Heaven! That every man of candour and intelligence, after taking the trouble of peruſing our whole controverſy, would openly declare, whether Publicola, by this [illegible] hath manifeſted a regard for [illegible] superior to that of Ariſtides. Were perpetual [illegible] to be the doom of him againſt whom the “[illegible] voice” ſhould declare, [illegible] whom you idly affect to [illegible], would feel [illegible] eaſineſs, *before* the deciſion, on his own account.

There is a plain and material diſtinction betw laudable and [illegible]. When a [illegible] voluntarily and without provocation addreſſes fellow-citizens with diſcourſes about himſelf and affairs—it is truly unmanly and diſguſting. But when his reputation is wantonly attacked, they ought with patience, to hear him ſo long, as he confines himſelf to the charge, and overſteps not the bounds of modeſty. However as I have ſome reaſon to be ſatisfied, that the public on no occaſion *wiſhes* to hear a man ſpeak of himſelf, I ſhall conclude, without doing that, which, at firſt, I intended. My comments on the proceedings relative to the [illegible] late publication ſhall hereafter appear, provided ſhall be convinced that they are neceſſary, or the public wiſhes to ſee them.

Annapoli[illegible], ARISTIDES.
Auguſt 2, 1787.

S M Y R N A, *May* 1.

EVERY appearance of the peſtilential diſorder with which the inhabitants of this city ha been ſo much afflicted, is entirely gone; in conſequence of which the Jews, and other merchants have returned, and trade is reſtored to its [illegible] channel. An agent from the United States of A rica, and another from the court of Peterſbu have arrived, and eſtabliſhed factories which pro to be very ſucceſsful, eſpecially as each is manag to gain the moſt powerful protection and recomm dation of government.

L O N D O N, *May* [illegible].

His majeſty the king of Sardinia has given no to all foreign conſuls reſident in his dominions, an inexhauſtible mine of the fineſt and ſtron foſſile ſalt has been lately diſcovered near the moun tain called Aloſta, about two miles from the Cagliari, the capital of Sardinia. That a conſider able number of men are now employed in [illegible] the ſalt, which is naturally ſo pure, as to ſave the expence of refining. That when a ſufficient qu tity ſhall be prepared, public notice will be [illegible] the different nations of Europe, who may reap [illegible] advantages from bartering their own materials manufactures which will be taken in exchan —His majeſty for the encouragement of foreig promiſes no more duty on exportation ſhall be acted than five ſols per tun, for the term of year.

By an advertiſement in the Amſterdam Gazette the 10th inſt. we are informed, that an inge and philoſophic phyſician reſiding in that city, med Dellier, has lately applied inflammable air t ſpecies of amuſement very different from any th hitherto attempted. After an intenſe applica for ſeveral years to the ſubject, he has contriv machine with which he repreſents various figu and devices by means of the electric fluid. His chine is thirteen feet in length and of ſimilar heig three reſervoirs properly adapted thereto, con the inflammable air, and 60,000 different, pi joined one to another, have ſuch a particular [illegible] tion and effect. The exhibitions produced by complex and wonderful piece of mechaniſm [illegible] reſemble thoſe contrived with gunpowder [illegible] [illegible] things, &c. but much ſuperior in brillian without ſmell or ſmoak, and the fire aſſumes [illegible] ous tints, at the will of the mechaniſt.

N E W - Y O R K, *July* 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Auguſta, to friend in Savannah, dated [illegible]

“The back country people have lately killed Indians, and a party under the command of col. Alexander, conſiſting of 100 men, is gone out that a general war is thought to be unavoidable. number of the fineſt horſes have within this paſt been ſtolen in and near Auguſta, likewiſe negroes; ſome more ſlaves were taken, but their eſcape, and gave the alarm. One [illegible] taken up on ſuſpicion of being concerned with thieves, who are ſuppoſed to have made their w the Indian nation. A party is out after them, are in hopes to overtake them.”

C H A R L E S T O N, *July* 13.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated July [illegible]

“It may be relied on for a fact, that there will no Creek war, for they have ſent down a frien talk to our governor at Auguſta, about five days go. The origin of the diſpute, which it was thou would drive the Creek nation to war, aroſe from circumſtance of a young Indian, hanging him who was held in confinement as an hoſtage at A guſta laſt April. His relations could never be m to believe but that he was murdered—they dete ned on retaliation, and accordingly they killed [illegible] white men, and ſcalped them. A party of [illegible] went immediately in purſuit, fell in with a [illegible] party of Indians, but not the aggreſſors, and kil 5 of them. Things ſtood long open for a [illegible] rupture. The Indians acted with great juſtice propriety on the occaſion—they ſent an ambaſſad who explained and lamented the miſtake that h pened, and which had ſtained the path with b As it has been unhappily ſhed, they wiſh it [illegible] and [illegible] with much [illegible] several [illegible] daily arise, so that, [illegible] this state is [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] just arrived in Georgia, we [illegible] about the beginning of June, a [illegible] of Indians hunting on the frontiers of [illegible] negro belonging to [illegible] of the inhabitants of Wilkes county, who they [illegible]dly seized and forced away with them; as [illegible] were going towards Shoulder Bone, on Oco[illegible] river, they met with one M'Michael and ano[illegible] young lad going home from hunting, who en[illegible]voured to persuade the Indians to set the negro [illegible] liberty, which they refused, and for fear of be[illegible] discovered, one of them fired at M'Michael [illegible] he killed on the spot, and took off two scalps, [illegible] other endeavoured to make his escape, but was [illegible] pursued by one of the Indians, who came up [illegible] him and killed him also, and hid him among [illegible] bushes. The report of the guns was heard [illegible] one of the neighbours, whose curiosity led him to [illegible] who it was, thinking it to be some of the inha[illegible]tants hunting, when, to his astonishment he met [illegible] M'Michael, who he knew, dead and scalped [illegible] the road. He immediately alarmed the neigh[illegible]bourhood, who went in pursuit of the Indians, but [illegible] they got to the river, the Indians had crossed [illegible] with the negro. They left their guns and shot [illegible] behind till they got the negro clear over, but [illegible] closely pursued could not return for them, [illegible] fell into the hands of the white people, and in [illegible] of the shot bags were found two scalpes. The [illegible] day colonel Alexander of Wilkes county militia, [illegible] a party of between 40 and 50 crossed the river, [illegible] up with six Indians cutting down a bee-tree, [illegible] after informing them the way the Indians took [illegible] killed the white people went with the negro, [illegible] immediately put them to death on the spot. Colonel Alexander closely pursuing the route of [illegible] Indians came up with them before night, retook [illegible] negro, and killed the three murderers in that [illegible] the two succeeding days, they came up with, [illegible] killed in all, 18 Indians. A few days afterwards [illegible] Alexander had raised between 250 and 300 [illegible] in Washington and Wilkes county, with [illegible] he marched into the lower towns of the Creek [illegible]tion, in order to burn all their houses, and destroy [illegible] much of their provisions as possible, before the [illegible]dians would be all alarmed, so that there is not [illegible] least doubt of a serious war between the Georgi[illegible] and Indians this fall.

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 9.

[illegible] of a letter from Dartmouth, dated July 22, 1787.

At a late examination in Dartmouth college, [illegible] appeared a monster of erudition, viz. A young [illegible]ntleman from Ireland, who, upon a sarcastical [illegible] being reflected on the schoolmen of his coun[illegible] gave the professors and examinators, a formal [illegible]rary challenge in which he gave them choice of [illegible] languages, and the chief of the most essential [illegible] and sciences; a day was appointed accordingly, [illegible] crowds flocked thither to be spectators of the [illegible] combat, and many wages were laid by Eu[illegible]pean gentlemen in behalf of their countryman. [illegible] youth appeared, and in the space of three hours [illegible] confuted their arguments, insomuch, that [illegible]ving no subterfuge, they tamely acknowledged his [illegible] superiority; he harangued extempore[illegible] for eleven hours, in which time he gave such [illegible] proofs of his exquisite knowledge in the learn[illegible] and oriental languages, and the arts and sciences, [illegible] the moderators, in their verdict, declared (that [illegible] they had not been eye witnesses to his perform[illegible]) they would look upon it as an impossibility for [illegible] most brilliant genius to attain the knowledge he [illegible] possessed in less than half a century.

A glorious incentive to excite emulation in the [illegible] of this state, in their pursuit of li[illegible]ture, which, alas! is too much neglected.

[illegible] The aforesaid youth appeared to be scarce [illegible]

[illegible] that 1700 such lumina[illegible] would rise in the western hemisphere.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]HERRIN you have a sovereign remedy for [illegible]cers (in their first stage), and I hope to see it [illegible] your Maryland Gazette, for the benefit [illegible] that are, or may be, under doleful circumstances.

And am, Gentlemen,
Yours, &c.
WILLIAM LEIGH.

[illegible] half a bushel, or three pecks, of (green) old [illegible] and burn them to ashes, boil the ashes in three [illegible] of water, until reduced to one, strain that [illegible] off, and boil it away to thick substance, [illegible] to butter-milk or cream; apply a small quan[illegible] a piece of silk or lint, to the cancer, no bigger [illegible] the place or part affected.—I have known two [illegible] to effect a cure, where the cancer lay in a [illegible] position for the medicine immediately to pene[illegible] down to the roots of it, otherwise it may take [illegible] plaisters; as the medicine must be repeated [illegible] two hours until the cancer's roots are suffici[illegible] killed, then apply healing salve (with a little [illegible] ointment mixed therein) and dress it twice [illegible] until cured, which it will surely be in about twenty or thirty days (at farthest). I have known several persons entirely relieved of cancers (and some have failed) by the above prescription.—One in particular, was cured after being given over by a skilful doctor.

P. S. After being greatly alarmed myself with a cancer, about three years ago, having followed a most impartial, and well experienced skilful doctor's directions for some time, contrary to his opinion, and my family's fears, (on that account), I, notwithstanding, most happily experienced two plaisters of the above medicine, with infallible success, insomuch that no symptom of it has ever appeared since.

** *PUBLICOLA to ARISTIDES is received, and will be inserted in our next.*

SHERIFF's SALES.

August 1, 1787.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be sold, on the 22d of August, at the plantation where Jacob Lusby, deceased, lived, three negroes, viz.

TWO men and one woman, taken as the property of Elizabeth Lusby, administratrix of Jacob Lusby, and sold for the use of Caleb Burgess. 1

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be sold on the 30th day of August, at the plantation where Daniel Brigdal now lives, on the north side of Severn river,

FOUR negroes; one horse; three milch cows, and one calf; taken as the property of Daniel Brigdal, and to be sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland. 1 DAVID STEUART, sheriff, of Anne-Arundel county.

Baltimore, August 1, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD by
RICHARD CURSON,

AN elegant assortment of Italian marble chimney pieces; slabs for hearths and tables; paving flags of 18, 22 and 25 inches square; and marble mortars of all sizes with pestles. 10d 15/

Just Published, and to be SOLD,
at the Printing-Office, Price 7/6.
THE
LAWS
Of April Session, 1787.
ALSO 1
The Votes and Proceedings
Of Both Houses.

July 4, 1787.

By the President and Directors of the Patowmack Company.

THE subscribers for shares in the said company, are hereby informed that the further sum of six pounds sterling on each share, is ordered by the board, to be paid into the hands of the treasurer, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.

By order of the board,
1 JOHN POTTS, jun. sec.

Annapolis, August 9, 1787.

AT the particular request of many of the respectable inhabitants of this city, the subscriber purposes to open a circulating library on the first day of September next, on the following terms, viz. Each yearly subscriber to pay, at the time of subscribing, one guinea, half yearly subscribers three dollars, quarterly do. twelve shillings and six-pence, and monthly one dollar, a single octavo volume one shilling, and duodecimo six-pence. Subscriptions for the above will be taken in at the subscriber's store in Church-street, Annapolis, where may be had all sorts of stationary, plated ware, jewellery, silver watches, pocket books, &c. &c.

1 STEPHEN CLARK.

Maryland, Charles county, July 23, 1787.

ON the 26th day of March last, was committed to my gaol, as a runaway negro, BEN, the property of major Samuel Bradford, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, who has had early notice thereof.—I therefore give this public notice, that, if the said negro is not released by his master, on or before the 18th day of August next, he will on that day be exposed to public sale, in Port-Tobacco, for the discharge of fees.

1 FRANCIS WARE, sheriff.

August 2, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Harris, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in, legally proved, by the first day of November, that they may be settled, by

10d 7/6 THOMAS PYPER, administrator.

August 6, 1787.

ON the petition of Morgan Jones, a prisoner in Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 24th day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette.

Test. 1 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

August 9, 1787.

WHEREAS Sarah Suit, wife of the subscriber, has absconded from his bed and board; and whereas I have cause to suspect she may endeavour to run me in debt, or make contracts to my disadvantage, I hereby forewarn all persons whatsoever, from trusting or dealing with said Sarah Suit, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt she may contract, or satisfy any bargain she may make, from the date hereof.

1 JESSE B. SUIT.

August 7, 1787.

BROKE gaol on the 2d of this month, a mulatto man, committed as a runaway, named David Anderson, about five feet eight or nine inches high, who says he belongs to Mrs. Hipkins, of Westmoreland county, Virginia; had on an osnabrig short coat, and buckskin breeches; he may probably change his cloaths as he had others with him. Whoever takes up the said man, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have three pounds reward.

1 DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Fredericksburg, (Virginia), July 29, 1787.

TAKEN up and committed to the prison in Fredericksburg, a negro man named TOM, who says that he belongs to Dennard Firpen, of Dorchester county, Maryland, and has been absent about a year.—His master is requested to pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.

1 Y. Green WILLIAM JENKINS.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

August 7, 1787.

RAN away, on the 12th of April, from the subscriber, living on the main road leading from Annapolis to to the lower ferry of Patapsco, a negro woman, named JOAN, or some times calls herself JENNY, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, thirty five or forty years of age, has lost the sight of her right eye, and very gray on the forehead; had on and took with her, a linsey woolsey petticoat and jacket, with coarse shoes and yarn stockings. Whoever takes up the said negro woman and secures her, so that I get her again, shall receive, if in the county, twenty shillings, if out of the county, forty shillings, and if out of the state, the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by me

JOHN BRYAN.

N. B. This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or concealing the above negro. She has been seen in Montgomery county with Mr. Lansdale, her former master, or with Richard Scot, whom I bought her of, on Elkridge. 1 15/6

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

July 25, 1787.

STRAYED or stolen, off the commons near Annapolis, some time in June last, a bright sorrel mare, with a white mane and tail, one half of her mane hangs on the off side and the other on the near ditto, she is about 14 hands high, was shod before, but no perceivable brand, strong and bony, trots and gallops roughly. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to Mr. John Welch's, innholder in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, paid by

2 A. BROWN.

A STORE-HOUSE to be Rented.
2 Inquire of the Printers.

Annapolis, July 31, 1787.

JUST ARRIVED,
In the Schooner Charlotte,
From St. Eustatia,

A QUANTITY of old rum, spirit, muscovado sugar, to be disposed of by wholesale, or retail, on reasonable terms, by the subscriber, who has likewise for sale, a few quarter casks of old Madeira wine, and old London port wine in cases.

2 3w JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, May 23, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Britannia Yacht, captain Hunter, from London, and to be SOLD, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce, by
JOHN PETTY, and Co.
At their Stores in Annapolis and Port-Tobacco,

A LARGE and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season. Also a quantity of Porter, Dorchester Ale, Sherry, very old Mountain, and Porte Wine, in bottles. They have likewise for sale, a complete iron Crane, made to purchase two tuns, well calculated for a public wharf or warehouse. 10

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

July 23, 1787.

RAN away from the Patuxent iron works, last night, an indented Irish servant man, named Patrick Maclocklin, a likely fresh looking young fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, short light hair and grey eyes; had on and took with him a felt hat, osnabrig shirt, fearnought over jacket, short cotton under jacket, brown rolls trousers, and coarse shoes with strings.—As he is a very artful fellow, it is probable he has got a forged pass. Whoever will take up the above servant and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, and give information so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward, paid by 9 X THOMAS SNOWDEN.

July 18, 1787.

ON the petition of Thomas Woodward, of Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the twelfth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees, will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiſer.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
2

July 23, 1787.

ON the petition of George Sibbald, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the tenth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiſer, and in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
2

July 28, 1787.

ON the petition of Nicholas Serlott, a priſoner in Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the 14th day of September is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
2

July 31, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Purviance, of Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given, to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner that the 15th day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors at the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiſer, and in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
2

July 31, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Purviance and Robert Purviance, of Baltimore county, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioners, that the 15th day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, according to the direction of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiſer, and in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.
Reg. Cur. Can.
2

July 24, 1787.

ON the petition of Charles Phillipſhill, a priſoner in Worceſter county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the fourteenth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors at the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiſer and in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
3

July 18, 1787.

ON the petition of Joſiah Blakely and Joſeph Weſt, of Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioners, that the fifth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, according to the direction of the ſaid act; and it is ordered, that this notice be publiſhed ſix week in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiſer, and Maryland Gazette, and perſonally ſerved on the attorney-general, and on the treaſurer of the Weſtern Shore.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
4

Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county, July 14, 1787.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next county court, to take the benefit of an act lately paſſed, for the relief of inſolvent debtors.

6w
3 ROGER CLARKE.

July [illegible]

ON the petition of John Lane, jun. a priſoner in Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the 20th day of Auguſt next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiſer, and the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
6x

July 18, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Sprigg, a priſoner in Montgomery county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the ſixth day of September next, is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.
Reg. Cur. Can.
6x

June 29, 1787.

LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an act of the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, entitled, An act to empower Sarah Buchanan, executrix of Archibald Buchanan, deceaſed, Alexander Cowen, Thomas Sim Lee, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, and Benjamin Nicholſon, to ſell and diſpoſe of certain tracts of land, for the purpoſe herein after mentioned, the ſubſcribers will ſell at Timonium, the dwelling plantation of Sarah Buchanan, on the 3d day of September next, for final ſettlement certificates, for the purpoſe of diſcharging ſundry judgments obtained by the ſtate of Maryland againſt the heir at law of the ſaid Archibald Buchanan, deceaſed, the following tracts of land, lying and being in Baltimore county, on the great road that leads from Baltimore-town to York-town, and is eleven miles from the former, called Taylor's Palace, Welch's Fancy, and Robinſon's Addition, three tracts adjoining, and containing 240 acres, fifty of which are already in excellent meadow, and fifty more may be made with a ſmall expence, with a fine ſtream of water running through the whole, which is ſufficient to water every foot of it. Alſo, four other tracts, lying near the aforementioned lands, each adjoining, called Jack's Double Purchaſe, and Part of Jack's Double Purchaſe, Part of Sulfed and Strife; upwards of thirty acres in meadow, and more may be made with very little expence, containing in the four tracts 350 acres; the moſt part of theſe lands are bottom, and remarkable for its fertility in producing all kinds of grain; three or four elegant ſituations for country ſeats, that commands a moſt beautiful and extenſive inland proſpect, the whole well watered, and is part of that well known and valuable eſtate, formerly called Bellefield.—One third of the purchaſe money to be paid the 20th day of September next, another third the 20th day of March next, and the remaining third the 20th day of September, in the year, 1788.

SARAH BUCHANAN, Executrix.
THOMAS SIM LEE,
DAN. of St. Tho. JENIFER,
ALEXANDER COWEN,
BENJAMIN NICHOLSON.
5

At the ſame time, and place will be offered for ſale, a variety of uſeful and elegant houſehold furniture, for caſh or final ſettlements.

SARAH BUCHANAN.

State of Maryland, Talbot county, June 25, 1787.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general aſſembly of this ſtate, entitled, An act to erect a town in Talbot county, will be expoſed to ſale, (and will continue by adjournment until the whole are ſold) on Tueſday the 28th day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, Several lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being within the limits of the aforeſaid town, on the following terms:—The purchaſer to give bond with ſufficient ſecurity, to be approved of by the commiſſioners for laying out the ſaid town, or a major part of them, to pay the purchaſe money with intereſt thereon, in twelve months to the proprietor of the land, except the juſt proportion of the expences of ſurveying, laying out, plotting and bounding the ſaid town, which muſt be paid in ready money, and no perſon to poſſeſs more than three lots within twelve months after the ſame are divided, plotted and laid out.

6w
JEREMIAH BANNING,
HUGH SHERWOOD, of Huntington,
JOHN STEVENS,
GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH,
ALEXANDER McCALLUM,
Commiſſioners appointed by law for laying out and ſelling the ſaid ground.
6x

July 6, 1787.

A VALUABLE LOT for SALE.

On Wedneſday the 29th day of Auguſt next will be expoſed to ſale, at the houſe of Mr. Cornelius Mills,

A LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis, pleaſantly ſituated near the town-gate, on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet. The purchaſer to give bond and ſecurity, to pay the money in three equal annual payments with intereſt.

5x AMELIA WEEMS.

[illegible]

On Saturday the [illegible] will be SOLD, on the premiſes, [illegible]

A [illegible] cellent meadow, the remainder [illegible] and may be laid out in lots [illegible] cultivated to very great advantage.

The improvements are very good, and [illegible] ſtructed on as convenient a plan as any [illegible] ſtate.—The dwelling houſe, [illegible] feet wide, with a paſſage of 15 feet, four rooms [illegible] firſt floor, with fire places in each, and a [illegible] conveniencies—[illegible] ral [illegible] convenient [illegible] kitchen [illegible] dwelling-houſe, with a large cellar [illegible] conveniencies;—a waſh-houſe 26 feet by [illegible] well-houſe and mill-houſe, under the ſame roof [illegible] an excellent dry well, 40 feet deep;—a [illegible] feet ſquare; an office or ſtudy, 27 feet by [illegible] brick and well finiſhed;—a well built [illegible] carriage-houſe, 30 feet by [illegible] with ſeveral other [illegible] neceſſary outhouſes;—garden and yards well [illegible] and a very good well of water;—a ſmall orchard of apple trees, and a variety of other fruit trees.

The ſituation is beautiful, and capable of great improvements, and convenient for either buſineſs or retirement.—The title ſhall be ſatisfactory to the purchaſer;—a ſmall proportion of the purchaſe money will be required on the day of ſale, the remainder a liberal credit will be given for.

The above property is at preſent occupied by George Sibbald, but may be entered upon immediately after the ſale. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Walter [illegible], Upper-Marlborough, or the ſubſcriber, near Frederick-town.

2 LILBURN WILLIAMS.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Thurſday, the 18th of October next, upon the uſual terms. The horſes to ſtart preciſely at eleven o'clock. The ſtewards of the Club find themſelves [illegible] under the neceſſity of calling upon the members who are in arrears, to pay up their ſubſcriptions before the enſuing races, otherwiſe they muſt expect to have their names publiſhed, agreeably to a reſolution [illegible] October laſt.

The ſecretary will attend, the evening preceding the race, at Mr. Mann's, to receive the ſubſcriptions for the preſent year, which he hopes will be [illegible] guineas to ſave trouble.

N. B. The Club will meet, the day of the race, at Mann's, at one o'clock.

[illegible], June [illegible], 1787.

Will be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 13th day of Auguſt next, at Mr. John H. Beanes's tavern in Piſcataway,

THE houſe and lot in Piſcataway town, where Mr. George Dent Hardey now lives. Alſo between [illegible] acres of unimproved ground, in or adjoining the ſaid town. The above has been many years occupied as a tavern, and is eſteemed one of the firſt ſituations in town for any kind of public buſineſs. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaſer, giving bond on intereſt, with approved ſecurity;—or if the whole ſum or any part thereof, be paid at the day of ſale, or within one month after, a diſcount of [illegible] per cent. will be allowed.

6x BENJAMIN [illegible]

Calvert county, July [illegible], 1787.

On Saturday the 18th day of Auguſt, will be offered for ſale at the ſubſcriber's houſe, for caſh or tobacco,

SUNDRY valuable negroes, viz. men, women, boys and girls.—Alſo ſome horſes, cattle and hogs, together with ſome houſehold furniture. The ſubſcriber will alſo diſpoſe of at private ſale, (on three years credit) one hundred acres of [illegible] negroes, and ſeveral valuable horſes.

3 CHARLES [illegible]

Final Settlements for Sale.

ANY gentleman that wants to purchaſe Final Settlements of any kind, may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms. Credit will be given on approved ſecurity. Letters addreſſed to the ſubſcriber, at Philadelphia, will be duly attended to.

9 HUGH PATTON.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE gaol and made his eſcape on the [illegible] May laſt, [illegible] he is a young fellow, about [illegible] his cloathing [illegible] he was committed [illegible] ever will take up [illegible] again, ſhall receive the above reward.

[illegible] Anne-Arundel [illegible]
5

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